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Our Fall Expedition.

OUR regular fall expedition sailed from Baltimore, the 1st ultimo, in the bark *Cora*, the same vessel which carried out our emigrants and cabin passengers so comfortably last spring. We considered ourselves most happy in getting this vessel. When we chartered her we expected to embark in her one hundred and fifty emigrants. But when the day of sailing came, there were only sixty-five persons ready on the spot. This was a great disappointment, and may be considered, as it were, the counterpart of the expedition by the *Sophia Walker* last year. Then, it may be remembered, many more came to embark, than had applied for a passage, so that we were obliged to allow a larger number to go in the vessel than we desired, to send home two families, 45 persons, to wait for another opportunity, and to send in another vessel many of the things belonging to those who went in the *Sophia Walker*.

This time the case is entirely changed! We had a fine vessel,

with elegant accommodations, and room enough for one hundred and seventy-five persons, in which we intended to make perfectly comfortable and happy the one hundred and fifty, to whom we had promised a passage. Of these, however, only sixty-five came forward ready to embark, and we were obliged to fill up the vacant room as best we could.

Of those who sailed in the *Cora*, twenty-one were from Virginia, sent out by the Va. Col. Soc.; thirty-one were from Tennessee, sent out by the Tenn. Col. Soc.; twelve were from Maryland, sent by the Md. Col. Soc., to Cape Palmas, and one from Georgia.

Of those who failed to come, some were from Maryland, some from North Carolina, Kentucky and Indiana. It is due to our friends in those states to give the reasons of the failure. We cannot do this, in any other way so well, as by making the following extracts from the letters of those who had the matter in charge:

The Rev. John Seys, Trav. agent of the Md. State Col. Soc., under date of 2d Nov., says:

It is due to you, and to the Society with which you are identified, after having chartered at so great expense the superior barque *Cora*, for our fall expedition of emigrants, with the expectation of a very large company, to know, why, on the part of Maryland, we have fallen so short of our promised quota.

In the case of a generous lady who promised freedom to ten of her servants to go to Liberia, when the time arrived, she declined letting two young females accompany their parents until the latter should arrive in Africa and be heard from; and another, a young man, backed out, preferring slavery. Here then were three short.

A family from the eastern shore, on the very point of coming up, were hindered by suspicions which implicate the father in a misdemeanor requiring legal investigation. These three could not go.

Another family, from Baltimore, despite the anxiety of the father and his preparations to go, were hindered by the wife, whom no argument or persuasion could induce to emigrate at this time. Here were seven short.

A letter from my friend of Cambridge, informing me of three others ready to go, and asking when to send them up, was six days in getting to Baltimore, was then too late, and these three could not go by the *Cora*.

So it is, and no human foresight can make it otherwise.

A. W. Simmons, of North Carolina, says, under date of 29th October:

It is with feelings of regret that I find it out of my power to send the people off by this ship. When the

expenses here were ascertained, (which I could not do until last week,) I found that the funds in hand fell short of the necessary expenses without allowing the people one dollar to carry with them. A few weeks back, and with your letter before us, a friend of mine and myself went into calculation, and as we concluded, found that the deficiency would not exceed 50 or 60 dollars, which I concluded to furnish rather than detain them. I now find that double that sum will not meet the case, and am therefore compelled to hire them till the 15th of April next, so as to be ready for your spring shipment. I trust that the disappointment will result in no loss to the Society. If it does, and justice demands it of my people, it must be paid. I should be glad to hear from you.

The Rev. A. M. Cowan, agent of the Ky. Col. Soc., under date of Oct. 22, says:

I had assurance that many would go out this fall, but when I came to specify the time definitely, I find six in Nelson Co. cannot go until January, when there is no vessel to go; five from Bath Co. cannot go now, because the wife and mother is too far advanced in pregnancy; six in Fayette Co. cannot go, because they are not ready now; thirty-three that the Circuit Court of Woodford decided should go, through an officious person have appealed to the Court of Appeals to reverse the decision, (money is the cause of it,) but delayed bringing up the papers to the Court that had just adjourned, which leaves their going to be decided in the December court. Saturday I received a letter concerning twelve who are to go, but the difficulty is started about raising money to give them an out-

fit. Two others have to go, and have been written to that they can go. Thus matters stand.

The Rev. T. A. Mills, Sec. Indiana Board of Colonization, under date of 15th Oct., says:

"On returning home to-day after a short absence, I was grievously disappointed to receive a note from Mr. McKay, saying that about all the emigrants he had engaged, had, for some reason or other, refused to go to Liberia. I started him a few days ago on a journey to collect them, and prepare them for transportation, and this is his report. I fear this notice will subject you to serious trouble and disappointment, if not expense, but I cannot help it."—Under date of 26th Oct., he says: "I have now the unpleasant duty of informing you that the failure will be a total one, owing to the failure of Mr. McKay to secure a single emigrant, though forty-four had promised him to go. * * * We are at the very last moment suddenly and grievously disappointed."

Further extracts are unnecessary. Here are one hundred and thirty-six applicants. Our past experience had taught us to calculate upon the failure of a part of them; but we calculated certainly on from ninety to one hundred, whose expenses would all be paid.

We had received application for a passage for others, whose expenses

were not provided for. But our funds did not warrant us in offering them a free passage and six months support in Liberia. We were therefore obliged to decline sending them at the present time. The New Jersey Col. Soc. had applied to us for a passage for *twenty* from that State, whose expenses that Society would pay. But as they were unwilling to come to Baltimore, we did not make provision for them, but referred them to the New York Col. Soc., to embark in their vessel to sail about Dec. 1st.

The foregoing statement of facts, taken in connection with the case of the *Sophia Walker*, will enable our friends to understand some of the embarrassments which beset us, and to appreciate the importance of the most thorough endeavors to secure the readiness and departure of those who apply for a passage.—They will also understand how great and pressing is our want of means to carry on the necessary operations of this Society. If we looked only at our present wants and trials, we should be greatly discouraged. But believing that we are engaged in a work on which the smiles of Heaven will continue to rest, as they have heretofore rested, we are sanguine in the belief, that, in the order of an overruling Providence, the cause of African Colonization will not long languish for want of means to carry it forward!

[From the New York Tribune.]

Recent Explorations in Africa.

THE present is emphatically the age of discoveries. At no period since the days of Columbus and Cortez has the thirst for exploration been more active and universal than now. One by one the outposts of barbarism are stormed and carried, advanced parallels are thrown up, and the besieging lines of knowledge, which when once established can never be retaken, are gradually closing around the yet unconquered mysteries of the globe. Modern exploration is intelligent, and its results are therefore positive and permanent. The traveller no longer wanders bewildered in a cloud of fables, prepared to see marvels, and but too ready to create them. He tests every step of his way by the sure light of science, and his pioneer trail becomes a plain and easy path to those who follow. The pencil, the compass, the barometer, and the sextant, accompany him; geology, botany, and ethnology are his aids; and by these helps and appliances his single brain achieves results now which it would once have required an armed force to win.

Within the last twenty-five years all the principal features of the geography of our own vast interior regions have been accurately determined; the great fields of Central Asia have been traversed in various directions, from Bokharo and the Oxus to the Chinese wall; the half-known river systems of South America have been explored and surveyed; the icy continent around the Southern pole has been discovered; the Northwest passage, the ignis fatuus of nearly two centuries, is at last found; the Dead Sea is stripped of its fabulous terrors; the course of the Niger is no longer a myth; and the sublime secret of

the Nile is almost wrested from his keeping. The mountains of the Moon, sought for through two thousand years, have been beheld by a Caucasian eye. An English steamer has ascended the Chadda to the frontier of the great Kingdom of Bornou: Leichardt and Sturt have penetrated the wilderness of Australia; the Russians have descended from Irkoutsk to the mouth of the Amoor; the antiquated walls of Chinese prejudice have been cracked and are fast tumbling down; and the canvass screens which surround Japan have been cut by the sharp edge of American enterprise. Such are the principal results of modern exploration. What quarter of a century since the form of the earth and the boundaries of its land and water were known can exhibit such a list of achievements?

Of all the more recent schemes of exploration, none approaches in interest and importance the expedition to Central Africa, which has now been carried on for nearly six years under the combined patronage of the English and Prussian Governments. Notices of the progress of this expedition have from time to time appeared in our columns. Piece by piece, with long intervals between, the story of its difficulties, its dangers, its defeats and successes, has been transmitted across that Sahara from whose further bourne so few travellers return, and for a long time its final fate seemed to hang by a thread which the slightest chance might snap. One after one the intrepid explorers sickened and died, and when a year ago it was reported that Dr. Barth, the last remaining member of the original company, had been murdered in Timbuctoo, the world was almost

ready to believe that the Central African secret was but a lure to tempt brave men to their destruction.

But the truth is, this expedition seems destined to become the turning point in the history of African exploration. After much disaster it is at last successful beyond all expectation. On the morning of the 8th of September Dr. Barth landed at Marseilles, precisely five years and nine months after his departure from that port in 1849, on his way to Tripoli to join Mr. Richardson, who had command of the expedition. The intervening history contains a history of greater peril and privation, greater hazards, and more wonderful escapes, greater disappointments and more complete triumphs, than has ever fallen to the lot of any African traveller. As the return of Dr. Barth may be looked upon as the termination of the original expedition, notwithstanding Dr. Vogel still remains to attempt further discoveries, we proceed to give a brief outline of what it has accomplished.

The undertaking originated with Mr. James Richardson, who had previously explored the northern part of the Sahara. In the summer of 1849 he received a commission from the British government to visit Central Africa on a political and commercial mission. Drs. Barth and Overweg, who were highly recommended by Humboldt, Ritter, and Encke, volunteered to accompany him, the former as antiquarian and philologist, the latter as naturalist, on condition that the British Government should defray their expenses. Their offer was accepted, and an appropriation of \$4,000 made for them, in addition to which they received \$3,000 from the Geographical Society of Berlin, the King of Prussia, and other sources. The explorers met at Tripoli, where they were delayed for some time for the purpose of

having a boat constructed for the navigation of Lake Tsad. Finally, on the 30th of March, 1850, the party started, comprising a caravan of forty camels, with which they joined the great semi-annual caravan to Bornou.

On the 6th of May they reached Mourzuk, the capitol of Fezzan, where they were obliged to await the arrival of a chief of the Taurick tribe, who was to escort them to Ghat. Instead of following the caravan route from Mourzuk to Central Africa by way of Bilma, they determined to proceed from Ghat in a southwestern direction through the unknown kingdom of Air or Ashen, which had never been visited by Europeans. Dr. Barth, in attempting to explore a group of hills near Ghat, called Kasr Djenovn, or the Palace of Demons, lost his way and remained twenty-eight hours in the desert without water. His tortures were so great that he opened a vein and drank his own blood. The Tauricks considered his preservation miraculous, as they had never known any one to survive more than twelve hours' deprivation of water.

Leaving Ghat on the 25th of July they continued their journey southward through unexplored deserts, and in a month reached the frontiers of Air. Here, after being attacked by Tauricks, threatened with death by the fanatical Moslem priests, who were determined that no infidels should pass through their country, and exposed to demands for tribute from En-noor, the Sultan of the Kingdom, they were obliged to remain, for more than three months, awaiting a safe opportunity to proceed further. During this time Dr. Barth made a journey to Agadex, the capitol of Air, a city containing 8,000 inhabitants, situated in a rich and beautiful valley. The entire kingdom contains a population of

70,000. The climate is healthy for Europeans. The inhabitants appear to be a branch of the Taurick or desert tribe, mingled with the races of Soudan. They are tall and finely formed, and some of them are quite European in features and complexion.

After a period of great uncertainty and anxiety, the travellers finally won the good-will of sultan Ennoor, who escorted them over the remaining portions of the desert into Soudan, on the borders of which they arrived on the 1st of January, 1851. At the village of Tagalal, in the country of Demergou, they separated, and, in order to explore as much of Soudan as possible, took separate routes, making Kuka their place of rendezvous. Mr. Richardson took the direct road, by way of Zinder, the capital of Domergou, while Dr. Barth set out for Kashna and Kano. Mr. Richardson remained nearly a month at Zinder, and continued his journey, encountering no difficulties on the way until the close of February, when he fell sick at a village called Ungurutua, only six days' journey from Kuka. From his journal, which has since been published, he seems to have suffered by the heat and the fatigue of travel. He never rallied, but gradually became weaker, and died on the 4th of March. Dr. Barth did not hear of his death until the 25th of that month. He immediately hastened to Unkurutua, and succeeded in saving the papers of the lost leader, which were forwarded to England, and have since been published.

Dr. Barth, on whom the management of the expedition now devolved, hastened on to Kuka, where he arrived on the 2d of April. He was very hospitably received by the Sultan, and received a loan of \$100 from the Vizier, without which aid he would have been greatly embar-

assed, as the expedition was completely disorganized and its means almost exhausted. Dr. Overweg, who had undertaken to explore Gabre and Mariadi, two independent Pagan countries, in the direction of Sackatoo, was kindly received by the natives, who are a cross between the Tauricks and the negro race. He spent two months in their countries, and obtained much valuable information respecting them. He proceeded to Kuka by way of Zinder, and finally rejoined Dr. Barth on the 7th of May.

The two travellers immediately began to prepare for further explorations. Dr. Barth, while on his way from Kano to Kuna, received accounts of a large kingdom to the south, called Adamawa, which was said to be the most beautiful portion of Central Africa. After much hesitation, the Sultan of Bornou gave him a letter to the ruler of Adamawa, and furnished him with a captain and three men as escort. He started on the 29th of May and travelled southward for three weeks over broad, fertile plains, and through forests infested with lions and elephants. On entering the kingdom of Adamawa he found the country very thickly populated, the inhabitants possessing large herds of cattle. The cultivation of the soil is carried on by slaves, who greatly outnumber the free inhabitants. There was no person so poor as to have less than three or four. On the 18th of June Dr. Barth discovered the great river Benue, at its junction with an affluent called the Faro. The name signifies the "mother of waters," and the stream is half a mile wide and nine feet deep in the channel. Dr. Barth conjectured that this river was in reality the Chadda, the eastern arm of the Niger—an opinion which has since been confirmed by actual exploration.

On the 22d of June he reached Yola, the capitol of Adamawa, a town two miles and a half in length by one and a half in breadth. It is situated on a level plain at the foot of the mountain Alantika, which rises to the height of 10,000 feet. The Sultan, whose name was Mohammed Loel, having taken offence at some expressions in the letter of the Sultan of Bornou, Dr. Barth was ordered to leave the place after a stay of three days. He returned by the same route, and reached Kuka on the 22d of July. During his absence Dr. Overweg launched the boat of the expedition on the waters of Lake Tsad, and employed five weeks in exploring the islands and shores. He found it to be about eighty miles in breadth, but very shallow, the soundings ranging between eight and fifteen feet. The greater portion of the lake is occupied by a vast labyrinth of small islands, inhabited by a tribe called the Biddumas, who treated the explorers with the greatest kindness.

After the return of Dr. Barth, the travellers planned an excursion to Kanem and Borgou—an unexplored country lying to the northeast of Lake Tsad and extending midway to Egypt. They obtained the protection of an Arab tribe, and had almost reached the capitol of Kanem when the Tibboos fell upon the Arabs and defeated them, obliging the travellers to retreat in haste. They returned to Kuka after two months absence, and found the Sultan preparing to send an army to subjugate Mandara, a country lying to the southeast of Bornou. They immediately resolved to take part in the campaign, which lasted from the 25th of November to the 1st of February, 1852. The army, consisting of 20,000 men, penetrated to the distance of two hundred miles in a southeastern direction and returned with a booty of 5,000 slaves and 10,-

000 head of cattle. The country was very level and abounded with marshes.

The travellers immediately set about planning other explorations with an energy as admirable as it is rare. Dr. Barth left Kuka towards the end of March, and, after great difficulties and dangers, succeeded in reaching Masena, the capitol of Beghimri, a powerful kingdom to the east of Bornou which had never before been visited by any European. He was not able to penetrate further to the east, as had been his intention, but was obliged to return to Kuka, where he arrived on the 20th of August. Dr. Overweg attempted to penetrate the great Fellatah kingdom of Yakoba, lying on the river Benue, but was driven away from its frontiers, and reached Kuka after an absence of two months. His constitution, which was naturally ill-adapted to endure the mid-African heats, began to give way, and, after several attacks of weakness and fever, he finally met the fate of Richardson. He died on the 27th of September, 1852, in the arms of Dr. Barth, who buried him near the village of Meduari, on the shores of Lake Tsad, which he was the first European to navigate.

Meantime letters and funds had arrived from England, and Dr. Barth, finding his own health unimpaired, determined to carry on the undertaking single-handed, regardless of the perils and privations that awaited him. He made preparations to leave for Sackatoo and Timbuctoo, but first took the precaution of forwarding all his papers to England. He finally left Kuka on the 25th of November, 1852, reached Sackatoo in April, 1853, and entered the famous city of Timbuctoo on the 7th of September. After this nothing was heard of him for a long time, and the most serious apprehensions were felt concerning him. Word at last

reached Tripoli, by way of Bornou, that he had fallen a victim to the enmity of the chief of the desert tribe around Timbuctoo, who had sworn that he should never leave the city alive.

Previous to leaving Kuka he had written to the British Government requesting that another coadjutor might be sent out to supply the loss of Dr. Overweg. Dr. Edward Vogel, an assistant of Mr. Hind, the astronomer, volunteered his services, which were accepted, and he was also permitted to take two volunteers from the corps of sappers and miners. This new party left Tripoli on the 28th of June, 1853, accompanied by Mr. Warrington, son of the English Consul at that place. They reached Mourzuk on the 8th of August, and were obliged to remain there until the 13th of October, when they started for Bournou with a caravan of seventy camels. The march across the Sahara was very rapid and fortunate, and in December they arrived safely at Kuka. The next news which reached England, and which immediately followed the account of the murder of Dr. Barth, was the death of Mr. Warrington and the dangerous illness of Dr. Vogel. The expedition seemed to be fated in every way.

After some months of painful uncertainty came the joyful intelligence that Dr. Barth was still alive, and had left Timbuctoo after a stay of nearly a year. The report of his death had been invented by the Vizier of Bornou, who coveted the supplies belonging to the expedition, and who would no doubt have taken measures to have the story confirmed for the sake of securing the plunder, had he not been deposed in consequence of a political revolution in Bornou. What happened to Dr. Barth during his stay in Timbuctoo had not yet been made known, but

it is said he owed his safety to the friendship of the powerful Sultan of Houssa. He succeeded in exploring the whole middle course of the Kowara, (Niger,) which no one but the lamented Park, whose journals perished with him, ever accomplished. In his journeyings in those regions he discovered two large kingdoms, Gando and Hamd-Allah, the very names of which were before unknown. He was treated with the greatest reverence by the inhabitants, who bestowed upon him the name of "Modibo," and seemed to consider him as a demigod. He reached Kano on his return on the 17th of October last, and on the 1st of December met Dr. Vogel, his associate, the first white man he had seen for more than two years! He probably spent the winter in Kuka, and started in March or April on his return to Europe, as we find that he reached Mourzuk on the 20th of July. Dr. Barth is not yet thirty-five years of age, and, with the boundless energy of an explorer, intends returning to Central Africa. He stands now, indisputably, at the head of all African travellers.

The discovery of the river Benue led to another expedition to the Niger last winter under the direction of Mr. Macgregor Laird, who defrayed the greatest part of the expense. The steamer *Pleiad* ascended the Niger to the Chadda, entered that river, and extended her voyage two hundred and fifty miles beyond the point reached by Allen and Oldfield in 1833. This voyage established the fact that the Chadja and Benue are one and the same river, a river which is navigable for steamboats to the very borders of Bornou for six months in the year. Here is a highway for commerce into the very heart of Africa. A remarkable feature of the voyage was that not one of all who engaged in it died, a result which was entirely

owing to careful sanitary regulations.

Dr. Vogel, after his recovery, imitated Barth and Overweg in accompanying the army of Bornou on its annual foray to the southeast in search of slaves and cattle. He went about ninety miles beyond the furthest point reached by his predecessors, and discovered a large lake and two or three rivers, the existence of which was not previously known. The last account from Central Africa states that he has succeeded in reaching Yakaba, the capitol of the great Fallatah kingdom, which Dr. Overweg endeavored in vain to penetrate. He designs going thence into Adamawa, where he will ascend the great mountain Alantika, and push his way further, if possible, into the countries of Tibati and Baya, lying beyond. He will also endeavor to penetrate through Baghimri into the unknown and powerful kingdom of Weday. It is almost too much to expect that Dr. Vogel will be successful in all these daring designs; but he has youth, enthusiasm, and intelligence on his side, and there are few difficul-

ties which these three auxiliaries will not overcome.

We learn also from South Africa that Mr. C. J. Anderson has succeeded in penetrating from Walwich Bay, on the western coast, to the great Lake N'gami, discovered four years ago by Dr. Livingston. He there heard of the existence of a large town called Liberbe, nineteen days' journey to the northeast, which was said to be a great place of trade. Dr. Livingston, who made his way northward from the Cape of Good Hope to latitude 10° south, came down unexpectedly on the Portuguese town of Loanda last winter, and then went back into the wilderness, will probably come to light again in another year, and we shall then have the result of the most important exploration of the southern half of the African continent which has ever been made. There now remains but a belt of fifteen degrees of latitude to be traversed to enable the explorers of the north to shake hands with the explorers of the south. In less than twenty years their trails will touch, and the secret of Africa be won.

(Concluded from Page 353.)

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

The Land of Ham.

THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF AFRICA, AN INDEX OF HOPE.

AFRICA was once called the "granary of the Roman Empire."

A French traveller of the last century, (Poncet, a Jesuit Missionary,) who spent much time in Abyssinia, speaks in the most glowing terms of the fertility of that part of Africa, when subjected to good cultivation. "There is," says he, "scarcely a country on the globe so thickly peopled, or the soil so rich and productive, as the interior of Ethiopia. All the valleys and sides of the mountains, nearly to their tops, are, for the most part,

subdued and moulded by the hand of cultivation; and the plains are mantled by aromatic plants, which shed around them a delightful fragrance, and generally grow to a size nearly four times as large as the same species in the soils of India. Streams flow through this country in every direction. They profusely water every plain and valley of Abyssinia; and their banks are garnished with the exuberant covering of the most beautiful flowers. The forests abound with the orange, the lemon, and pomegranate, which

load the air with their enlivening perfumes. There are also roses diffusing an odor far more aromatic than any of the most delightful that are found among us."

We must bear in mind that what has been said of the productiveness and gigantic growths of Africa applies to the present *wild* and almost waste condition of that continent. Cultivation is doing as little for the soil of Africa as for her people. Their crooked stick for a plough, drawn by *cows*, by means of ropes attached to their horns, may be taken as a befitting emblem both of the state of agriculture and of the social advancement of Africa. If Africa, with her thousands of miles of deserts, and her vast extent of almost impenetrable jungles, overtopped with gigantic forests, and with a population proverbially ignorant and indolent, can support her one hundred and fifty millions (possibly two hundred millions) of inhabitants, what might she not do under a high state of cultivation, and by means of an intelligent industrious people crowned with the blessings of Heaven?

Napoleon Bonaparte and the no less sagacious Talleyrand were not unmindful of the extraordinary capabilities of this singular continent. They thought to make Africa to France what she had once been to the Roman Empire. Napoleon is said to have had his eye fixed on Africa at one time, not only to make it the *granary* of France—a no insignificant object, when he was draining France of her sturdiest sons for his armies—but he hoped to procure thence a supply of *tropical productions*, when, in these revolutionary times, France was excluded from the West Indies and made dependent on England for the products of the East. Talleyrand is said to have digested a plan

for raising on the northern coast of Africa and through the labor of the natives, cotton, coffee, sugar, and all the commodities which were usually brought to Europe from the tropical regions of either hemisphere. This, like many other plans of the far-reaching mind of Napoleon and of his yet shrewder minister; failed only because the toils and hazards of the wars into which his ambition or necessity drew him, left no opportunity for their execution. The thoughts of the Emperor were withdrawn from the colonization of Africa until it was too late to make the attempt.

The African trade has always been an object of desire by every commercial nation; partly for the actual products of the soil, her mines and her forests, but rather because of the *prospective* benefits of a traffic with her. Keen-eyed commerce has not failed to discover *undeveloped* resources in Africa which cannot fail to enrich and aggrandize the people that shall secure this trade; and in proportion as these resources have been drawn out, the trade has been lucrative. It is interesting to observe that whenever a commercial nation has directed her attention to a trade with Africa, the demand thus created for African products has most readily and abundantly created a supply; and the quantity of exports which have, in these instances, been received from that land, enables us to form some just judgment as to the extent to which commerce might be carried, were cultivation encouraged, and governments such as to invite a safe and open traffic.

When Genoa was enjoying her commercial supremacy, her people carried on an extensive and lucrative trade with Africa. Her trade with Cyrenoeia was, in her early times, one of the richest sources of

her prosperity. So important had this trade at one time become, (1267,) and so great the intercourse between Genoa and Cyrenica, that the Senate of Genoa deemed it important to institute a college at Genoa for the study of the Saracenic language.

Again, we may arrive at some just estimate of the productions of Africa from the importance which Great Britain evidently attaches to the African trade. Not only are companies organized with large capital to prosecute that trade, but the government is expending large sums, and sparing no pains to secure to herself the rapidly increasing commerce of that continent. She liberally patronizes enterprising travellers into Africa; spends enormous sums in keeping up a large and efficient squadron on the coast—£100,000,000 within the last few years! Then, again, we see her pouring forth immense treasure on the celebrated "Niger Expedition," and determined to lose no advantage to gain to herself a trade—prospectively at least—so lucrative. These efforts, experiments and expenditures are, no doubt, based on intelligent and safe calculations as to the real importance of an anticipated commerce, and we may receive them, doubtless, as affording some safe intimation of what the resources of Africa shall be when developed.

The great staples of Africa, which are chiefly to constitute her future commerce, and which at present afford a no inconsiderable trade, are cotton, rice, coffee, and sugar; to which may be added, grains, hides, drugs, palm oil, indigo, ivory, gold, and iron. In some of these articles foreign nations are already carrying on a considerable trade, especially Great Britain. But, for the most part, no more is done than to indicate what

are the hidden treasures of the land, and what shall be the importance of that continent when her resources shall be revealed. Perhaps I hazard nothing in the assertion that Africa, under a proper culture and development, is capable of supplying the whole world with all those tropical productions which are now brought from the West and the East Indies, and at a much cheaper rate.

Researches in Africa have as yet made us but partially acquainted with her vast interior. Our acquaintance is very much confined to her sea-coast; and we are by no means sure that we are able, from such knowledge only, to form any thing like a just estimate of the natural resources of that extraordinary continent. So far as it goes, our acquaintance with the interior is extremely favorable. The climate, soil, productions, mineral and animal wealth, are spoken of in the most glowing terms. We are assured that in this vast interior are found some of the finest countries in the world. We cannot believe that such countries will be allowed always to lie desolate, but rather that the great Ruler of Nations has purposes yet to answer in Africa quite commensurate with those gigantic resources.

A recent missionary, (and these are the best travellers from whom to get correct and useful information,) who penetrated some two hundred and fifty miles into the interior from Liberia, passing through thirty villages, speaks of the country in the following terms:

"Such a country as we passed through in that missionary tour I have not seen surpassed in either of the West India islands, which I have visited, from Trinidad to Tortola, and the Virgin island. It is an elevated, mountainous country. Ranges of mountains, running most

generally parallel with the line of the coast from north-west to south-east, rise up before the delighted eye of the traveller, convincing him that he is no longer in the land of burning sands and deleterious swamps, such as are encountered in proximity with the shores, but in quite another region. And such are the gradual undulations of its surface as would greatly facilitate the objects of agriculture. There are few, if any, steep acclivities; nothing like the bold, precipitous mountains of our Eastern States. Beautiful and extensive valleys lie at the base of the mountains, which gently slope down to the level of the country lying between them.

"It is a well-watered country." Beautiful streams of pure, cool water they found, intersecting the country during the whole tour, adapted to the purposes of machinery; sites for mills; abundant water-power for all the purposes of agriculture and manufactures.

"It is well timbered." Gigantic trees of immense height rear their towering heads and unite their luxuriant foliage to form over the head of the traveler a dense and rich canopy, indicating the richness of the country, which God has given to the race of Ham, and to which their exiled brethren are invited by the most weighty considerations. Our traveler measured trees which he found to be twenty-three and twenty-five feet in circumference, and others report a much larger growth. "The variety and quality of the wood," he says, "all along the borders, and around Liberia, from Grand Cape to Cape Palmas, is not excelled anywhere within the Torrid Zone. Among these are a species of soft poplar, adapted to all the purposes for which white pine is used in America; the teak-wood, an exceedingly valuable timber, es-

pecially for ship-building; a beautiful species of walnut, the iron-wood, and the brimstone, which is susceptible of a very beautiful polish."

"It is an exceedingly fertile soil." The soil of no other land could support those giants of the forest, which, in such grand luxuriance, rear their heads to the clouds, interwoven around by an impenetrable undergrowth of shrub and vine. And here, too, grains, roots, fruits, and vines all concentrate, and may be produced with an ease and rapidity almost incredible. "I have stood," says the same writer, "under the branches of a cotton tree in a Gou-lah village, as they spread forth from the main trunk, laden with balls, and supported by forked sticks to prevent their being broken down by their own weight, and found, on measuring, that the tree covered a space of ten feet in diameter. The staple, as the ripening balls burst into maturity, was equal in the fineness of its fibre to the cotton of any country."

Such is the testimony which has always been given of the natural resources of the interior of Africa. All ancient accounts of this continent abundantly confirm this assertion.

Bating her great desert, no country in the world is capable of sustaining so great a population to the square mile. The strength of the soil is amazing. No soil is capable of such gigantic productions. We can scarcely credit the accounts of travelers when they speak of the luxuriant growths of an African soil. They seem to be romancing. Yet the accounts are from such men, and they so harmonize withal, that we are compelled to give them credit. The Rev. George Thompson, of the Mendi Mission, says: "A general feature of the country is *great fertility*. In the wild state the land is covered

either with an almost impenetrable 'bush' or grass, which bids defiance to the traveler. No one who has not seen an African bush or forest can form any idea of its weight, size, density and impenetrability. Besides a forest of *trees*, from one foot up to thirty in diameter, a complete *jungle* of underbrush, vines, thorns, and grass, fill up beneath, so that to pass through it is impossible, till a road be cut. The prairies are covered with grass from a fourth of an inch to an inch in diameter, and from twelve to twenty feet high. You may think I exaggerate, but I have seen and walked through—or rather on—such grass. I myself measured a tree one hundred and eight feet in circumference." Mr. Thompson speaks, too, of the great strength of the soil, the amazing rapidity of vegetation, and the astonishing luxuriance of vegetable productions; and the great variety of soil—as clayey, sandy, mixture of clay and sand, loamy, rocky, and alluvial.

And Africa has of course a great variety of climate, and productions as varied as her soil and climate. The northern portions are temperate; the centre lies in the Torrid Zone, and consequently produces in great abundance all the fruits, vegetables, grains, gums, minerals, metals, and animals of the tropics. Corn, too, and sweet potatoes, oranges, pineapples, plantains, bananas, peanuts, ginger, arrowroot, castor-oil bean, opium, indigo, cotton, bread-fruit, monkey-apples, &c., &c., grow abundantly and without much culture, except to keep down the grass; not to mention the cassada, three kinds of yam, three kinds of cocoas, one hill of which sometimes fills half a bushel, tomatoes, ground-cherry, Lima bean, which lives and bears from year to year without replanting, egg plants,

limes, and a great variety of peppers. Two crops of corn, sweet potatoes, and several other vegetables, may be, and actually are, raised in a year. These yield a larger crop than on the best soils in America. "One acre of land well tilled," said Governor Ashmun, "will produce three hundred dollars' worth of indigo. Half an acre may be made to grow half a ton of arrow-root. Four acres laid out in coffee-plants will, after the third year, produce a clear income of two or three hundred dollars. Half an acre of cotton trees, yielding cotton of an equal, if not of a superior length and strength of staple, firmness, and color, to fair 'Orleans,' will clothe a whole family; and one acre of canes will make the same number independent of the world for sugar.—The dyes, in particular, are found to resist both the acids and light, properties which no other dyes we know of possess."

Yet another writer says: "Africa possesses almost universally a soil that knows no exhaustion." Mungo Park speaks of the country as "abundantly gifted and favored by nature." Nothing is needed but skill and industry to enable Africa to support a greater population on the same territory than any other country. With but a small portion of her soil she already supports some one hundred and fifty millions of people. "Millions of acres lie uncultivated." When these boundless wastes shall be brought under cultivation—all naturally fertile as the richest garden—what a vast population may be there sustained! "Four acres of land will maintain a family of six persons." But the productions of the soil are only a part of the immense resources of the land, and the means of sustenance. "Their rivers abound in fish. Their sheep and goats are fine

and fat. They have plenty of fowl, also wild hogs, wild ducks and geese." "The Gold Coast," says another, "and all tropical Africa, are capable of affording incalculable advantages, if the inhabitants can be incited to industry. It is enriched beyond the credibility of those unacquainted with it. Its hills are stored with various metals and minerals, and its valleys are blessed with an unparalleled fertility." "It is very remarkable that *tropical* Africa is found on examination to possess the richest soil of the whole continent."

* * * * *

Africa's great desert is but a fit emblem of the past and present Africa herself. Morally, intellectually, and politically, Africa, as a whole, has, from age to age, been one great Sahara; yet like Sahara she has had her beautiful oases. As the historian attempts to traverse her burning, barren sands, his eye is ever and anon charmed with these delightful spots. And the analogy may not stop here. Like those great ocean reservations of Providence which are beginning to appear in the South Seas, but which have remained hid beneath the waves till needed, and the fiat should go forth for them to emerge, (through the instrumentality of an infinitude of senseless animalcule,) Sahara may be a great land reservation.—When, through the 'blessing,' Ham shall become enlarged, and need more room, oasis shall reach oasis, and the whole shall become a habitable and fruitful land. The special causes which have operated to make those spots fertile, may yet extensively operate to make the whole so. Should the Great Architect extend watercourses beneath the surface of these deserts, as he has through other lands, they would exchange their present barrenness for fertility and beauty.

We indulge high hopes for Africa, hopes founded on the general course of the workings of Divine Providence, hopes in her own resources; partial developments having already given some just indications of what these resources are. The capabilities of Africa, as already shown, form a ground, too, of much hope, and the promises of God of yet more. The ecstatic vision of the latter-day glory which Isaiah saw, seems quite to confirm the views here advanced. He saw God's ancient Israel restored to the Divine favor, and clothed in more than his former glory. His light had come, and the glory of the Lord had risen upon him. All nations come to his light, and kings to the brightness of his rising. The Gentiles come—they gather themselves together, and form themselves about, and mingle with, the ancient Zion. And who are those that come? They are called Gentiles, the Kings of Tarshish, they that come from beyond the seas, "the abundance of the sea," the sons of Japheth. But as the prophet becomes clearer and more specific in his vision, there appear in the very foreground, though scarcely discovered before, "multitudes," bringing rich presents, and on whose banners are written the high praises of their God. They come with acceptance on the altar. And as they arrive, a voice is heard to say: "I will glorify the house of my glory." But who are those that meet with such acceptance before the altar? who hold such a position in the coming kingdom? Read the passage, and you will see. "The multitude of camels shall cover thee, the dromedaries of Median and Ephah; all they from Sheba shall come; they shall bring gold and incense; and they shall show forth the praises of the Lord. All the flocks of Kedar shall be gathered together unto thee; the rams of Nebaioth

shall minister unto thee. They shall come up with acceptance upon mine altar, and I will glorify the house of my glory."

We cannot mistake who these are, or whence they come. They are from Sheba, Dedan, Midian, Ephah, Kedar, all habitations of the children of Ham. Or we should have known their localities from their camels, their dromedaries, their

flocks, their gold and frankincense. Of this numerous division of the grand army which the prophet saw come to pay their honors to the King in Jerusalem, it is said, "they shall show forth the praises of the Lord."

There is hope for Africa. The prodigal shall yet return, clothed, and in his right mind. R.

[From the Colonization Herald.]

To the Colored people of the United States.

MR. SHARP, the author of the subjoined communication, is a colored man of observation, prudence and candor, who emigrated with his family and some friends to Liberia, May 1, 1852. During his recent stay in this country he has seen much of his people and answered personally many inquiries made of him respecting his adopted home. Being about to return, he wishes to leave his testimony of Liberia with such of his race as will read. He hopes that they will believe him when he assures them that the citizens of the Republic enjoy a degree of freedom and happiness such as they never could have experienced anywhere else, and that the soil is fertile to an almost unexampled degree.

As a proof of Mr. Sharp's own conviction of the many advantages which Liberia offers to the colored man over any thing which he can ever expect to possess within the limits of the United States, he has made his arrangements to return by the first opportunity and connect his destiny with those of his countrymen in the land which Providence, we believe, intended they should have as their own.

"The person who addresses you was born in Caroline County, Maryland, where I remained until I had attained the twenty-fifth year of my

age. In 1833, being dissatisfied with my condition in that State I removed to Haddonfield, New Jersey, where finding myself oppressed, I resolved upon going to Canada, but was prevented. In 1835 I again prepared to visit Canada and again my purpose was frustrated. Still feeling myself a free man and yet deprived of liberty, I could not be satisfied, and having learned that Benjamin Lundy had obtained a grant of land from the Mexican government to colonize colored people on, I crossed the Delaware river on the ice, March 5, 1835, to Philadelphia, and conversed with him. Found his plan was an encouraging one, but the Texan war had commenced and we were compelled to wait till it had expired. I returned home, cast down in mind, and thought more seriously of the step just taken. The result was that it seemed to me on this continent there appeared to be no resting place for our people—the white race had first discovered this country, had settled and possessed it as their own.

Yet, laboring under this conviction and finding it continually growing upon me, I received a few years since some information respecting Liberia from my true friend, Mr. Jacob L. Rowand, and after making much inquiry I determined to test

the truth of these several reports. I consulted with many of my companions, two of whom readily agreed to accompany me and my family to Africa. We left New Jersey, April 28, 1852, for Baltimore, where we were kindly received, and embarked on the Barque Ralph Cross, May 1. All were well accommodated in every respect, and after a passage of fifty days, we anchored at Bassa Cove, every one of the one hundred and fifty emigrants and four white missionaries which composed the ship's living freight, being in the enjoyment of good health. We were kindly received by the agent there, comfortable houses were provided and a weekly supply of good provisions furnished for six months after our arrival.

In these particulars I had my doubts before leaving this country, but I proved all assured me to be true. We realized that the people of Liberia were very kind and from them received a hearty welcome to our new homes. I visited the Courts and other departments, and found them composed entirely of my own color. This was so highly gratifying that I felt I had surely found the place where myself and children could live, and the latter grow up without feeling that degraded oppression which crushes our people down in the United States. Thanks be to Him who directed our steps thitherward!

After remaining four months in the town of Edina, I went on the farm presented me by the Liberian government on the Saint John's river, and took to farming. Planted sweet potatoes, indian corn, bananas, plantains, cassada, pine apples, paw paws, squashes, tomatoes, cabbage, cucumbers, arrowroot, rice, coffee, cotton, the sugar-cane and pepper. There are many other things available for support; such as fish, deer, sheep, goats, cows, and

hogs. And there I continued until my visit to this country, in the enjoyment of good health, with perfect freedom of speech and action, sensible of and appreciating my manhood, and prospering as well as any reasonable mind could expect.

I regret that so few of my race in this country manifest anything like a disposition for their ancestral land. Surely, the time cannot be far distant when the preponderance will be in the favor of Africa, the home of the sable hue. There is a power at work, unlike to that of feeble man, bending and forming the character of the settlers of that land, for noble and high purposes, as they must ultimately become the instruments which Providence will use to redeem the many millions of that vast continent. The advancement of the settlements is astonishing. Every year there are new traces of good discovered in the various works of life.

Our churches and schools are well attended, and I doubt whether there exists a more devoted people. The soil is sufficiently ample to produce such things as are adapted to it, to meet and supply the wants of the people. There are a respectable number of the citizens who are devoting themselves to the soil, and as far as they have gone, success has attended them. Many of our people believe that they have rested long enough, and though we have liberty in abundance yet we cannot live by that alone, but by every exertion we make on the strength of that liberty. We may set it down that Liberia, by the blessing of heaven, shall live to exert a healthy influence over the great African Continent.

It is to be hoped that many will be led to go to their ancestral land from a sense of duty they owe to God, as well as from personal interest."

Your well wisher,
SAMUEL H. G. SHARP.

[From the Colonization Herald.]
Mission of Colonization.

THE claims of the cause of African Colonization upon the confidence and support of the American people rests upon three great facts, all of which are to be lamented, but out of which Providence seems about to be educing good. The first is, that a vast continent, with a population of one hundred and sixty millions of human-being, is at this day, with some minor exceptions, sunk in the deepest ignorance, barbarism and slavery. The second is, that a part of these degraded people have been forcibly torn from their native land, and that some three millions of their descendants are at this moment held in servitude in this country. The third is, that even such of these people as are free, are subject to so many social and political disabilities, that their freedom is rather nominal than real. This last, unjust as it is, on all principles which should regulate the minds of a Christian people, is, nevertheless, we fear, an immovable fact, against which it is equally futile to reason or declaim.

Looking at these three great facts in the light of other facts of more recent development, we see that the two last are parts of a great system of means for the moral and political regeneration of Africa. A part of the people of that continent have been dragged into the service of other nations more advanced in civilization, and in that school have been fitted to carry back to their kindred at home, the blessings of civilization and Christianity.

The colonization of Africa by emancipated slaves, and by the descendants of such, resting, as it does, upon as pure principles of benevolence as ever actuated any movement, and which has been most auspiciously begun, is one of the most

interesting enterprises of the present age. It is interesting, because it opens up a home to the colored American, in which he may enjoy true independence, and be free from that depressing condition to which his color subjects him in the United States; but it is immensely more interesting in view of its influence upon the natives of Africa. At present there are in Liberia some ten thousand colored natives of America, and more than twenty times that number of resident natives. The latter frankly acknowledge in word and deed the great superiority of their American brethren, and manifest a strong desire to be instructed in the arts of civilized life, and in the English language. Many native children are in the schools of the republic, and many natives in the employ of the citizens, and indeed have become citizens themselves. The bounds of the republic are steadily enlarging by fresh accessions of territory, thus adding at once to its strength, security and wealth.

This colony is unlike any that have gone before it in respect to the native population. Other colonies were planted among people of a different race, with whom it has generally been found impossible to amalgamate; consequently they had to be subdued, if not exterminated, before the incomers could have peace. Not so the colony of Liberia. There the colonists find brethren in the natives, ready to bid them welcome as benefactors, guardians and teachers. Never was there a nobler object of ambition set before any people than this colony presents to the colored men of the United States. To be the founders of an empire, the pioneers of civilization, the messengers of salvation, and

the honored instruments of the regeneration of a continent, are privileges rarely given to men.

The opposition in the minds of many of our colored people to the colonization scheme is remarkable. It arises from what we know to be a mistaken notion that the object of the Society is an attempt to expatriate the colored man. Whoever has persuaded them to believe thus, has done them a great wrong. In the Colonization Society are some of the best men in the country, men who have given freely their time, their talents and their substance, to forward a work in which the progress of the African race is deeply concerned. To charge men thus nobly engaged is most unjust and most ungrateful.

The colored race have a good place here, and a good right here;

they fill useful stations in society, and the loss of many of them would be a misfortune to the rest of the community; but the right to emigrate to Liberia just as they or as white people emigrate to California, is quite another thing. For some, it is best to go; for others, it is best to stay here, just as it is best for some people to go to California, and for others to stay here. With this understanding, colonization offers an inestimable boon to the colored race. It offers them an equality which they never can attain here, and opens to them avenues to consideration which are closed against them in this country. Here they assist in giving at once an asylum to the oppressed American colored man, and make a path of life, liberty and hope, for poor Lenighted Africa.

[From the N. Y. Colonization Journal.]

Letter from President Roberts.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Monrovia,
July 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR:—I have just returned from Grand Cape Mount, whither I have been for a few days, looking after our little settlement there, and talking native palavers, aiding the chiefs in adjusting their old disputes, that peace may be restored to the country. I am happy to say that my efforts were attended with some good. We succeeded in assembling all the adverse chiefs but one, and so far settled the differences between them as to obtain their engagements to discontinue the war, and submit the adjustment of their disputes to the arbitration of the Liberian authorities; and I think we shall be able soon to arrange these to their mutual satisfaction. If we can do so, an important advantage to commerce will be gained. Cape Mount, you know, is rich in natural resour-

ces. Camwood and ivory abound; the palm tree is found in any numbers; it is a great rice country, and the natives are giving attention now to the cultivation of the groundnut. But for the last seven or eight years the country has been in a state of ferment, more or less; growing out of the feuds and petty wars, which have almost annihilated trade, and have produced great poverty and suffering among the inhabitants. The chiefs readily admit this, and are all heartily tired of the war, hence their readiness to submit to arbitration. I have reason to believe that all the contending chiefs desired this long ago, but each was too proud to make the first proposition, as it was thought that it would be looked upon as an indication of weakness.

The settlers at Cape Mount are in fine health and spirits, and are greatly encouraged at the prospect of

speedily settling the wars there, and opening trade. By the way, my dear Sir, have you forgotten us with regard to extending a little aid to the Government, for the purpose of sustaining this settlement? It is an important undertaking, and should not be abandoned; but to meet the expense is a heavy burden upon our limited finances.

The Estelle arrived here on the 11th inst.

I am happy to be able to say that the last election excitement has near-

ly blown over, and our affairs, public and private, are quietly progressing as formerly. We have had a great deal of rain, however, the present season, and, of consequence, business, for a month or two, has been very dull; still the prospect of a brisk trade in palm oil in a few weeks is encouraging.

I have the honor to be,

My dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. J. ROBERTS.

[From the Carrier Dove.]

The Spirit's home, or King Weir's grave.

I have just returned from a visit to the grave of an African king, near Cavalla, and will endeavor to describe it for the young readers of the "Carrier Dove."

I might, with propriety, have said his monument; for it is a native house built over the grave by his family, as a token of respect, just as surviving friends do in civilized countries.

It is well shaded by three graceful cocoa-nut trees; and differs from their ordinary houses only in being surrounded by a rough fence, the gate of which is removed every morning, and passers by are at liberty to look in and examine the tumblers, plates, and household utensils, which are placed on and around the table, *for the use of the spirit*. No heathen could be found daring enough to steal the property of the spirit—even food may stand there for days untouched; such is their awe of the dead.

An unusual number of flags are floating from the roof of King Weir's tomb—a proof of his wealth and popularity; this mark of honor belongs exclusively to kings, warriors and chief men. Every evening at sunset a fire is kindled in front of the grave to keep the spirit warm

during the cool nights, and comfortable seats are placed invitingly near for his accommodation.

The sacred grove, where the people bury their dead, is beautifully situated in the rear. The *Greboes* believe that it is frequented by the *Kwi*, or spirits of their deceased ancestors.

The branches of the trees meet, or are so woven together by luxuriant vines that it is at rare intervals the wanderer through this burial grove catches a glimpse of the blue sky. Solemnly beautiful as is the scene, I have seldom felt so sad as during my ramble among these heathen dead. Hopelessness seems written on every tree, vine and canoe-covered grave; and oh! it is very painful to encounter at every turn propitiatory offerings of food and furniture to spirits whose eternal destinies have long since been fixed by an immutable God.

The *Greboes* believe, as did the ancient Romans, that the dead hold the same rank in the spirit world that they did in this life. They do not, of course, believe in the resurrection—that doctrine being peculiar to Christianity. The phrase which they use when speaking of a person just deceased, "*a te we ne*"—

his things are finished—he has come to an end—is very expressive. When an infant dies, they say, "*a wo ne*," it has passed away.

NOTICE OF A DEATH.

Now, while I am writing, I hear the firing of guns, (two together,) the usual signal that another heathen soul has departed. Mournful thought! The earthly probation of another unredeemed soul ended, and his deathless spirit forever passed beyond the hope of mercy.

"Great God! on what a slender thread
Hang everlasting things;
The eternal state of all the dead
Upon life's feeble strings."

King Weir was one of the greatest and best men of the Grebo tribe, and a warm friend of the missionaries. Though, like Agrippa, *almost* persuaded to be a Christian, he lived and died a heathen, and sad to say, had a heathen funeral. Of all the sad sights upon which the bright sun of heaven shines, a heathen burial is the *saddest*.

As soon as he had expired, his female friends were sent for, from far and near, to lament over the body. At stated hours, for the space of two days, they gathered around the corpse and wailed loud enough to be heard at the distance of half a mile; sometimes they beat themselves with violence, and rolled on the sand with hideous contortions of body—forcibly reminding one of Jeremiah's description of the *hired* mourners among the ancient Jews.

Meantime, the body of the king had been painted red, and laid in state in front of his house. On the day of the funeral all his house furniture and personal property were brought out and exhibited to the spectators. The body was then carried to an open plain, where a scene ensued which almost baffles description. Hundreds of soldiers, dressed in the African war costume, (viz:

the body painted and partly draped with furs—the head decked, with feathers and horns of wild animals) performed military evolutions peculiar to themselves, around the corpse, wildly firing over and upon it—dancing and shouting all the while like maniacs.

When this performance was ended, formal addresses were made to the deceased; the one from his brother was peculiarly striking—referring to difficulties which had existed between them, he said they were all settled now, and begged Weir to be propitious to him and grant him good luck in his worldly business. At the conclusion of his speech, he took up several burning faggots, and, with an impressive gesture, threw them into the water.

OFFERINGS TO THE SPIRIT.

The body was then carried to the grave, in which had been placed a part of a bullock, a jug of rum, a quantity of rice, and other offerings to the spirit. Without further ceremony poor Weir was hastily interred, and left to the solitude of his last dark home.

During the whole scene an immense crowd, composed of grey-haired fathers, aged mothers, young men, women, and *little children*, looked on with evident delight. Many of them were much intoxicated, and all seemed striving to drive away serious thought, and to set death at defiance.

This dark picture will give you some idea of the horrors of heathenism. Scenes like this have been occurring for *centuries* past; and they will continue to occur among Africa's degraded millions, until the gospel of Christ shall drive Satan from this his last stronghold—until

"God shall arise, and *Africa* view

With an unclouded face—

Until *her* time shall come, his own

Appointed day of grace."

Cavalla, West Africa, Aug. 1854.

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

Liberia.

THE following plain, honest letter, gives us much insight into the affairs of Liberia. We know the writer well—have often worshipped with him in the same sanctuary, and “eat of the same bread and drank of the same cup.” He is no wild enthusiast. He lived well in Pennsylvania, enjoyed plenty as the reward of industry and good conduct, was highly respected and kindly noticed by all the good of either color. He went to Africa on principle, and we trust that he will be blessed of God, and made the means of great good, and that his family also will be blessed and made blessings.

MARSHALL, *Liberia, West Africa*,
June 23d, 1855.

Rev. David McKinney, D. D.

Dear Sir:—It is through a kind Providence that myself and family are living, and enjoy reasonable health at present. I see in the *Colonization Herald* your name, and also S. M. Green's, in regard to a letter written by Edward Brown of this place. I hope neither of you have been led astray by the letter. Brown does not intend staying here, and there is nothing pleases him, therefore you cannot expect anything favorable from such letters. There are many things here to contend with; there are good and bad, and there are persons that are hard to please. There are pleasures in the States that cannot be forgotten for a long time; but the history of Africa is known to the world, and she is on her march to rank among nations. Any person that comes here to elevate himself and others, must expect to meet with difficulties, yet he must not grow weary in well-doing, but press on. For my part, I have not found all things as I would wish. I had the fever, but am now able to labor. One thing

operates on persons here; some have the fever longer than others; some are able to do little or nothing for a year. Therefore, persons that have no means suffer, yet there is still something to be got.

This portion of the year is the hardest, as it is in the rainy season. There is little farming going on here as settlers are few; but at Monrovia, things are plenty. Potatoes are 50 cts. per bushel, cassada 25 do., rice \$1.75 per bushel, the general price of rice is \$1 per bushel. Flour is \$14 per barrel, but we can do with little or no flour.

Mr. Nesbit has taken much pains to abuse this place, and also to publish private letters, but he being a man of color, his influence cannot go far to operate against the people here, nor on the minds of the friends of Liberia. Many persons took him to be a man of responsibility before coming here, and he was respected, but he left the country in the fever, and all things were condemned by him. We come here to build up, not to pull down; to enlighten those in darkness, and to enjoy liberty; that blessing that God intended for all mankind to enjoy. Here we rise to the highest gift among men, and make ourselves useful in the vineyard of the Lord; and if we can sacrifice nothing, we cannot love the cause of Christ.

There is nothing disturbing the peace between the colonists and natives. The affairs of the government are prosperous, and the only thing we dread now, is, that our rice crop will be short on account of so much rain, which prevented the burning of the farms. Our own business is dull at present, but expect to be in operation in a few days. Palm oil is in great demand, and commands a high price. Please send some of your valuable papers when opportunity affords.

I persuade no person to come or stay; they can do as they please. Remain where you are, and be hew-

ers of wood and drawers of water. Yours truly, in the cause of Christ,
CHARLES DEPUTIE.

The Late Christian Wiltberger.

THE following particulars, from the *Christian Witness*, respecting this gentleman, possess much interest to the friends of Africa.

Christian Wiltberger was born in Philadelphia towards the close of the last century; and from his earliest recollections "was connected with St. Paul's Episcopal Church, in that city, where he was both baptized and confirmed. After laboring efficiently in the Sunday School and lay Missionary work, about 1822, Mr. Wiltberger received an appointment from the American Colonization Society, in connection with an expedition, which sailed from Philadelphia, at that time, as one of the agents, sent out in charge of and for the purpose of locating, the first body of free colored emigrants to Africa, and it was to his persevering efforts, seconded by the intrepidity displayed and assistance afforded by Lieut. Stockton, that the promising republic of Liberia owes its existence. Notwithstanding disease and division among the little band, Mr. Wiltberger resolved never to return to the United States until the mission was accomplished.

This resolution he kept. On his return, Mr. Wiltberger became a candidate for Orders in the Diocese of Pennsylvania, and was subsequently ordained by Bishop White, in that place so dear to him, St. Paul's, Philadelphia. His first parish was Rock Creek, Md., where he labored with the greatest acceptability and abundant success for several years, as may be gathered from the fact that there was not a single person in the whole parish over twelve years of age not in full communion with the Church. He subsequently became Rector of the Church at Willingboro, now Beverly, N. J., then of Emanuel Church, Kensington, Philadelphia, again Missionary officiating at Yardleyville, Centerville and Newtown, Bucks County, Pa. In each of these fields of labor his diligence and faithfulness were marked by the same signal results. From the last charge he removed to enter upon the duties of Chaplain to the Seamen's Mission in Boston, and during the short period he was acting in that capacity the same blessed effect of his teaching on immortal souls appeared.

[From the Cavalia Messenger.]

Native Africans.

HEATHEN IDEAS OF DEATH.—Death, the much dreaded enemy of our race, is looked upon with horror by the heathen of Africa. "Through fear of Death," they are, in the language of the Apostles, "all their life time subject to bondage."

Though they believe in a future state of existence, and have no fear of a coming judgment, they look forward with the greatest horror to the termination of their earthly existence. All through life their great-

est anxiety is to protect themselves against the machinations of witchcraft, which they believe to be the cause of most of the deaths which occur.

To ward off the deadly influence of witches they surround themselves with *gree-grees* and charms. They studiously avoid travelling at night when these dreaded foes are supposed to be abroad; and they endeavor, also, to keep, as much as possible, out of sight of persons with

whom they may have quarreled, believing they will try to revenge themselves by witch-craft. So great is their dread of making enemies, that they will give away a portion of their earnings to any who may chance to beg them: fearing, if refused, "they will," to use their own language, "make witch for them."

When any one becomes very sick, he immediately imagines that some witch has power over him, and in order to get away from its influence, leaves home and secretes himself in the house of a friend until he recovers.

When death visits a family, the air resounds with the lamentations of the survivors. If he be a man of wealth a great display is made of his treasures, and large quantities of powder are consumed in his funeral honors; the rum bottle passes freely around; speeches are made to the departed one, and messages are sent by him to his friends in the spirit world; the drum is beat, dances and mock battles are performed around the body, and all then present seem possessed by a spirit of recklessness and defiance.

After the last honors are paid to the corpse, they proceed to find the enemy who has caused the death. Soon suspicion rests upon some unfortunate individual; a devil-doctor is consulted, and the poor wretch is forced to pass through the dreadful ordeal of sassa wood, at the imminent risk of his life. One death is commonly the signal for another, and thus these poor heathen are constantly departing to swell the ranks of the lost. Oh! that they would receive Jesus, who alone is able "to give light to them that sit in darkness," and "to turn the shadow of death into the morning."

GREBO CUSTOMS, &c.—The views of the Greboes in regard to the soul are interesting.

A child is born, or rather has come from the other world. His is, indeed, the spirit of some one long since dead. Who is that? He is like some departed friend. The child is addressed as that friend, he is silent—still. He is no doubt that person! Or, a *deya* (demon-man) is consulted. This is done, especially when the child cries. The *deya* calls the spirit of the child up into the upper part of the house, when he has gone to summon his demon. And the spirit of the child thus called, and interrogated, makes known its name.

Or, again the new born babe, bares on its body certain marks or scars known to have been borne by a departed person, and this proves him to be that person, now returned to life.

"No doubt," said N., the hereditary Chief of Cavalla—"can be felt on this subject. My own brother *Yibadia*, thus received his name. It was on this wise: Some men came from the Bwidabo tribe to consult the oracle Bwide-Nyema, in Babo. Their object was to obtain a wargree-gree. This the oracle gave them, and it contained the spirit of a departed warrior chief. As they returned from the oracle, the delegates stopped at this place, and asked my father Dade for some tobacco. He gave them four leaves. And as they were conversing, the spirit of the warrior chief which was in the gree-gree, said, 'the place to which they would take me is too distant: I will go no farther.' And the spirit left the gree-gree, and came upon my father. Now the warrior-chief in the days of his flesh had received a wound in battle. And as it was some time after the warrior-spirit came upon my father, my mother had a son. That son brought with him the wound which the warrior-spirit had received in his shoulders, and the very balls

which had caused the wound. I know that those balls were taken from my brother's shoulders, when yet an infant. And thus we knew that he was the very spirit of the warrior-chief, and we called him, accordingly, by his name, *Yibadia*."

AN AFRICAN FUNERAL.—Have any of the young friends who peruse these pages been called to part with a dear relation, and to follow that dear one to the house appointed for all living? But how almost useless my question! For few hearts however young or joyous, have not mourned some beloved object, for ever passed from their eyes; few homes, however sacred, which have not been entered by the unwelcome visitor, *death*. But few brothers and sisters who do not remember they once possessed a treasure, now laid beneath a grassy mound in some city of the dead. It will not be difficult then to recall the sacred quietness of those death and funeral scenes: the hushed whisper; the light footstep; (as if afraid of waking the slumbering one,) and the saddened countenance of the family, as they gazed upon the loved form never more precious than *then*; and the anguish, with which it was consigned to the silent tomb, *earth to earth; dust to dust; ashes to ashes*. How striking the contrast to this, are death and funeral scenes in Africa.

A few days ago I met with one of these heathen funerals. The corpse, which was that of a middle-aged woman, was laid upon a mat before her house, and surrounded by a great number of female relations all wailing and calling upon the dead. Some were busily engaged in painting the body with yellow clay, while others were noisily talking about the cloth, brass rings, and beads with which they sought to adorn the lifeless clay. After the decorations were

finished, a small chest was brought out containing tobacco and cloths, for her use in the grave, and a kid and fowl, which were killed and laid uncooked upon a large quantity of rice, and palm-oil. The body was placed upon a rude bier, and carried hastily through the town, to the burying ground on the beach, followed by a young man carrying guns, and the chest, and articles before mentioned.

After running some distance from the town on the beach, they stopped for a moment, and then rushed into the thick bushes. A grave was dug of two or three feet deep, the body was placed hastily in, with the other things, over which they put a canoe; two or three guns were fired, and then they rushed out with the same unceremonious haste, which characterized all their movements. As I lingered upon the beach, and heard the exclamations of hopeless grief from the women returning to their homes, how my heart ached for them. Well might they weep for the mother and sister departed, for the hope of meeting again was not theirs; no comfort could be spoken to them in the name of that Saviour who declared, "I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in me, though he were dead yet shall he live,"—for alas! they believeth not! no wonder they fear the dark, mysterious grave, for themselves and their friends, for they know not Him, who passed through the grave, and gate of death, and who conquered him who has the power of death!—the devil. Sins give death its power—the grave its gloom, but the precious Gospel by proclaiming deliverance to the captive of sin and Satan strikes at the root of gloomy fear, and bids the christian exclaim,

*I would not live away; no, welcome the tomb,
Since Jesus hath lain there I dread not its gloom;
There sweet be my rest till he bid me arise,
To hail him in triumph descending the skies.*

Extract from the last Annual Report of Kentucky Col. Society.

The friends of African colonization do not say that no error of judgment has been committed in the prosecution of this work; but they claim that a great work of philanthropy has been very successfully carried on. The character and condition of Liberia shows that no futile scheme has been pursued by its friends. And can aught be said against making a fair trial to give a home in Africa to our free blacks, and those emancipated for that purpose? Is it wrong and a cruel attempt to see if our blacks can make a home in Africa that is desirable for themselves and their posterity? Is it contrary to the law of humanity to use moral suasion with them to give their personal and hearty concurrence to a plan to effect it? We must answer, there are many who have so judged the friends of this cause. They have charged its supporters with dishonesty of purpose in giving their money, and publicly arraigned them for giving statements that are false and deceiving in regard to the colony. They have left nothing undone to defeat African colonization. Contributions have been withheld from the Society, and the mind of the black man has been prejudiced, or filled with horror at the name of Liberia. Abolitionism has warred against it with a deadly hatred; and selfishness has allowed ignorance to traduce it and blast it as a remedy for relief to the country. But the principles of the cause are right; they will never suffer in the mind of the dispassionate statesman, or that of the unprejudiced citizen and christian. Such will not turn away from it because the colony is slow in its growth or because death attacks many of the emigrants in their acclimation. They do not expect that emigrants, who have no money nor experience in providing for themselves, will escape trials and sufferings to procure a farm that will yield to them daily supplies for their comfort. Reason always regards things as they should be looked at. If they had no sufferings in Liberia, would it not be contrary to all history of new colonies? If the emigrants were not attacked by death, would it not be a denial of the great law of nature in acclimating in a new country? If there were no instances in Liberia of squalid wretchedness, would it not be contradicted by an appeal to society in our own land. If all, as soon as they landed on the shore of Liberia, rose in majesty of character as capable of self government, and showed such knowledge of agriculture as to make the land teem with its rich productions, would it not be a sight that no

colony has had recorded of it? No.— Though decided to give Liberia a fair trial to become a Republic, and to have her live as such by her own weight of character, we are not so foolish as to expect the God of nations, however favorably he would regard this plan, would change the common laws of emigration to a new country, in regard to all Africans who sought Liberia as their home. Still, there has been an onward improvement in Liberia. Though with a majority of emancipated slaves each year landing on her shores, having the right of citizenship as soon as they arrived, and who have immediately, by reason of their poverty, to commence struggling for a comfortable home, Liberia has steadily moved on in her great aim to be a nation. Her influence is felt in the breaking up of the slave trade for six hundred miles along her territory. The church has seen her instrumentality in spreading christianity and education in benighted Africa. We do not wonder that many former friends are coming back with their contributions, who turned away with the enemies of the whole scheme. In the internal affairs of Liberia we can see that much improvement can be made, such as roads, agriculture, buildings, and farming utensils; but poverty acts upon the agricultural portion of the inhabitants, as the want of straw did upon the Israelites in making their full number of brick. Time will remedy these difficulties.

It may be asked why did Liberia, when with only 7,000 Liberians proper, seek to become a republic so early in her history. The facts in the case are these. Liberia was a Commonwealth. Her citizens managed the government well, and aimed to support it themselves. But they could not pass laws to regulate trade, and levy duties on imported goods on their soil, which foreign traders would acknowledge. The navy of Great Britain on the coast, sustained the British trader in refusing to pay duties on goods he landed in Liberia. As a commonwealth, she had no political right to enforce her laws on foreigners. Hon. Edward Everett, our minister then to England, laid the matter before Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Everett said: "The undersigned greatly fears, that if the right of the settlement to act as an independent political community, and as such to enforce the laws necessary to its existence and prosperity, be denied by Her Majesty's government, and if the naval force of Great Britain be employed in protecting individual traders in violation of these laws—the effect will be, to aim a fir-

tal blow at its very existence." The British government, in consequence of this appeal, acted as far as it could act to relieve the Liberians, without giving up the national law to protect the rights of her citizens in their commercial acts with foreigners. But the relief was not what Liberia necessarily wanted. Mr. Upshur, our then Secretary of State, wrote to Lord Aberdeen, and said, "the American government regarded Liberia as occupying a peculiar position, and as possessing peculiar claims to the friendly consideration of all christian powers." This declaration gave to Liberia the benefit of greater caution on the part of foreigners trading on her territory; but it did not establish her right to levy duties on goods imported by foreigners. A declaration of independence as a republic would do that; and it was duly made by Liberia. England, France, Belgium, Prussia, and Brazil, have acknowledged her nationality. Here we have a point for observation. What a work has been done!

1. A Society held together only by its own merits, with precarious contributions, traduced in its character, and suspected in its operations, sends out emigrants yearly to Africa; sustains them for a necessary time: establishing civil institutions for their government; purchasing territory of the native tribes for new settlements: building fortifications; erecting light houses; supporting physicians; and meeting the multiplied expenses attending the growth, the protection, and wants of the colony, for twenty-six years!! Has the like ever been done before?

2. Where was the colony planted? In Africa, a far-off land, comparatively but little known; and what was known, was of her degradation. Her tribes, where the colony has gained possession, had been under a systematic influence of the most conscience-seared beings of the civilized world, for centuries. There Liberia was planted, and it has grown and can now take care of itself. What other colony has been so planted and lived?

3. And what were the materials to be colonized? How poor were many of them? How unlettered were the great mass of them? How paralyzed was the great sta-

mina to industry in them all? Not a solitary one of the thousands had ever taken any part in the government under which he had had his birth and training. And as they were to be placed in Africa from necessity, they would be daily operated upon by the barbarism of the natives. What a crucible the emigrants have had to pass through to have a home they could call their own. God be thanked for their patience, and self-denial, and perseverance. For His wisdom has directed the measures that have been used; and His hand has regulated the causes that were operating against its success. A candid and intelligent naval officer says: "notwithstanding the heterogeneous population of Liberia, a commendable degree of order, quiet, and comparative prosperity prevails." We think two points are established.

1. The State or General Government, can now make annual appropriations to aid blacks to emigrate to Liberia. And it is gratifying to say, that Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, have made such appropriations. We hope other states will do likewise. Captain Foote says: "Liberia is now in a condition to receive as many emigrants as the United States can send."

2. The black man can now see a country offered to him and his posterity, that is brought under the influence of education and Christianity; and that when these influences are felt in all their force, the country cannot be excelled in commercial products by any other part of the world.

African Colonization must be written on the door-posts of every dwelling of free colored people in our land. It may be ridiculed, the climate may be arrayed in all its past mortality—the natives be a subject of sport; the distance to the country may be magnified; the self-denial to be made, be spread out in all its details; and wilfulness shown, not to acknowledge that humanity and wisdom have been acting for them to go to Africa. All these things may be related over, and over again, but the inscription must be on the door-post; African Colonization is our only security from social and political death.

African Exploration Society.

Under this name, an association has been formed in England, for the purpose of "exploring and evangelizing Africa," from a station at Tunis. Heretofore, the plan in England has been to explore Africa in order subsequently to evangelize it. The wiser plan adopted by the gentlemen who have founded the new Society, is to evangelize it first, and to explore it after-

wards. They propose establishing an African school at Tunis, to be conducted by medical, scientific and religious tutors from the United Kingdom, in which native agents shall be trained to circulate the Scriptures, and at the same time subserve the purposes of honest trade. With the advantages that will be given them, they will be able to push Southwards from Tu-

nis to Timbuctoo and Soudan. The relations of England with Mozambique are already friendly; English colonies exist at the Cape of Good Hope, Cape Coast Castle, and Sierra Leone, and it is believed that an ultimate co-operation of agencies from all these points, as well as from Liberia, may contribute more to extend humanizing influences to the as yet unknown regions of Africa, than any plan that has ever before been adopted.

The Society intends to employ no other means to extinguish the slave trade, than the circulation of the Bible and the establishment of honest commercial relations. It is believed that this simple policy will be far more effective than any direct agitation against that traffic. The example of the agents themselves may be reckoned on, as incalculable in its benefits in this respect. Heretofore, the deadly climate of Central Africa has prevented strong expeditions from remaining there, but the native agents whom the Society will employ, will be acclimated patriots; able to converse on an equality with those whom they shall seek to influence; at once missionaries and converts; and, with God's blessing, they may establish a widespread brotherhood among the nations and tribes they visit, directly promotive of religion, and incidentally conducive to the

spread of freedom, commerce and civilization.

The determination has been wisely formed by the officers of the Society, among whom is the esteemed name of President Roberts of Liberia, that not the slightest hostility shall be shown against Mahomedans. Their aid will, on the contrary, be invoked, whenever it can conscientiously be done, and those points will be more dwelt on, in the intercourse which must arise with them, wherein Christians and Mahomedans agree, than wherein they differ.

It should be a cause of congratulation to the members of our own Colonization Society, that the example of Liberia has largely influenced charitable minds in England in the formation of the "African Exploration Society." The administration of President Roberts is universally admitted to have been most creditable, and the attempt to re-colonize Africa by civilized and Christianized members of the African race, is acknowledged to have been, so far, eminently successful. One of the advocates of the Society just formed in England, declared the Colony of Liberia to be the "most hopeful sign for Africa that has yet appeared;" and the Colonization Society will find no rival, but a welcome aid in the sister enterprise on the other side of the Atlantic.—*Journal of Commerce.*

List of Emigrants,

By the barque *Cora*, from Baltimore, November 1, 1855.

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
ROCKBRIDGE Co., VA.				
<i>For Monrovia.</i>				
1	Moses Brown.....	38..	Slave..	Purchased by his father.
2	Martha A. Brown.....	32..	do..	Purchased by her husband.
CAMPBELL Co., VA.				
<i>For St. Paul's River.</i>				
3	Anthony Scott.....	50..	do..	Emancipated by Samuel Miller.
4	Cinderilla ".....	18..	do..	do.
5	Mary ".....	48..	do..	Emancipated by Charles Anthony.
LEXINGTON, VA.				
<i>For New Virginia.</i>				
6	Robert R. Johnson.....	45..	do..	Em. by will of Miss Sarah Price.
7	William J. Henry.....	45..	do..	do.
8	Woodroe ".....	40..	do..	do.
9	Robert ".....	30..	do..	do.
10	Eliza Rice.....	40..	do..	do.
11	Elizabeth Thompson.....	20..	do..	do.
RICHMOND, VA.				
<i>For New Virginia.</i>				
12	Edward Harris.....	34..	Free..	
13	Elvina Harris.....	30..	do..	
14	Cornelius Myers.....	57..	do..	

No.	Names.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
15	Lavinia Mayo.....	40..	Free..	
16	Sarah "	17..	do..	
17	Thomas "	9 mos.	do..	
PETERSBURG, VA. For New Virginia.				
18	John McCrae, jr.....	27..	do..	
19	Susan "	23..	do..	
20	James O. "	9 mos.	do..	
21	Jerry Valentine.....	21..	do..	
SAVANNAH, GEO. For Monrovia.				
22	Elsey Bryan.....	22..	Slave..	Emancipated by Miss Cowper.
CLEVELAND, TENN. For St. Paul's River.				
23	Emanuel Grant.....	36..	do..	Emancipated by Capt. Wm. Grant.
24	Harriet "	27..	do..	Emancipated by Rev. J. Dodson.
25	Lois Ann Gibson.....	6..	Free..	
26	Charles "	4..	do..	
27	William "	2..	do..	
ATHENS, TENN. For St. Paul's River.				
28	Robert Newman.....	47..	Slave..	Emancipated by Robt. M. Newman
29	Hetty "	17..	do..	do.
30	Drury "	15..	do..	do.
31	Mary "	13..	do..	do.
32	Gilbert "	10..	do..	do.
33	Joseph "	9..	do..	do.
34	William "	6..	do..	do.
35	Hannah "	3..	do..	do.
36	Robert "	3 mos.	do..	do.
37	Ann Eliza "	3..	do..	do.
McMINN CO., TENN. For St. Paul's River.				
38	Abby Irvin.....	60..	do..	Emancipated by will of Penelope E. Irvin.
39	Joseph "	60..	do..	do.
40	Sophey "	45..	do..	do.
41	Homer "	23..	do..	do.
42	Eliza "	23..	do..	do.
43	Nep "	22..	do..	do.
44	Samuel "	20..	do..	do.
45	Minny "	14..	do..	do.
46	Emeline "	12..	do..	do.
47	Jennett "	6..	do..	do.
48	Charles "	4..	do..	do.
49	Peter "	35..	do..	do.
50	Louisa "	8..	do..	do.
51	Grace "	1..	do..	do.
52	Raleigh "	2..	do..	do.
53	Robert "	3 mos.	do..	do.

Note.—These 53, added to the number previously sent, make 8,834 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

The following are the names of the emigrants sent by the Maryland Colonization Society, to the State of Maryland in Liberia:—

From Baltimore, Md.

1. James Thomas Hardy, aged 37—free.
2. Ann Elizabeth " " 30 "
3. Cordelia E. " " 11 "
4. Caroline F. " " 5 "
5. Samuel Thomas " " 2 "

From Prince George's County, Md.

6. William Bowman, aged 56—slave—Emancipated by Mrs. E. L. Young.
7. Harper Young, " 48 " " " "
8. Mary " 42 " " " "
9. Frances " 17 " " " "
10. Lemuel " 11 " " " "
11. Richard " 10 " " " "
12. Anna " 4 " " " "

Donations from the Choctaw Nation.

Our esteemed friend, Rev. C. Kingsbury, a missionary of the American Board of Com. for Foreign Missions, who has been laboring for several years in the Choctaw Nation, and who has long exhibited an active interest in the cause of African Colonization, writes as follows, under date of Oct. 16, 1855:

A few days since, I wrote to one of my brethren, whose means are limited; but who loves to do good with the little he has, to inquire if he was willing to do something for the colonization cause. He promptly replied to my letter, and requested me to put down ten dollars for himself and the same amount for his wife. A few days after, I had occasion to visit our friends at Spencer Academy, where I obtained forty dollars more. Seventeen dollars and fifty cents have since been added by other friends; with very little expense of time on my part. I send you a draft for \$77 50, the amount of the subscription thus far. It grieves me to see how little is done for a cause so worthy of patronage. Much might be done, if those friendly to the object would take it up in earnest, give it their liberal support, and present it to their friends.

The above amount, added to amounts

previously received, and acknowledged in the Repository, makes the sum of \$262, as donations to this society from the Choctaw Nation, received through the Rev. Mr. Kingsbury, during the present year.

If in that distant suburb of our country, so much may be collected by a friend of the cause, with very little expense of time on his part, what might we not expect if we had a thousand, or more, such friends in different parts of the United States? If from a small portion of the territory of the Choctaw Nation, in which comparatively few white persons reside, we receive \$262 in less than a year, the result of the gratuitous efforts of our friend among his acquaintances, what might not similar efforts on the part of our friends in the thickly populated parts of our country produce?

If, as our correspondent says, those friendly to the object would take it up in earnest, give it their liberal support, and present it to their friends, much might be done. Our embarrassed treasury would soon be relieved, and our prospects for future operations would be much more encouraging than they are at present. May we not hope that a goodly number of our friends will thus aid us in carrying forward the great work?

Sketches of Liberia, and Information about going to Liberia.

FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

SKETCHES of Liberia; comprising a brief account of the Geography, Climate, Productions, and Diseases of the Republic of Liberia: Second edition, revised. To which is added a brief sketch of the history of Liberia, and a succinct account of the customs and superstitions of the con-

tiguous native tribes.—By J. W. Lugenbeel, late Colonial Physician and U. S. Agent in Liberia.

Information about going to Liberia; with things which every emigrant ought to know; &c.—Published by the American Colonization Society.

These two pamphlets—the first of 48 pages, the other 24 pages—comprise much information respecting the Republic of Liberia, and the operations of the American Colonization Society, such information as we suppose is particularly desired. The postage on each is one cent to any part of the United States. We shall be

pleased to furnish copies of either or both of these pamphlets, gratuitously, on application, by mail, or otherwise. If any of our friends will send us the names and post office address of persons to whom they would like us to forward copies, we will send them as requested.

Collections for the Vermont Colonization Society.

From 1st of September to October 17th, 1855.

By Rev Wm. Mitchell :—		
<i>Middletown</i> —Collection.....	2 64	
<i>East Poulitney</i> —W. L. Farnum, \$1; J. H. Morse, Joseph Morse, H. Morse, each 50 cents; E. N. Merriam, J. S. Harris, D. Hooker, each 25 cents.....	3 25	
<i>West Poulitney</i> —W. Wheeler, \$2; Mrs. W. Clark, C. S. Perry, H. Clark, each \$3; Rev. Thos. Dodgson, 50 cents.	5 50	
<i>Ferrisburgh</i> —Union Collection..	9 47	
<i>Orwell</i>	9 00	
<i>Woodstock</i> —J. Converse, S. Woodward, each \$5; David Pierce, J. Collamer, each \$2; T. G. Rice, L. A. Marsh, Chas. Dana, N. M. Pierce, B. Walker, H. B. Stevens, N. Williams, Jas. Barrett, L. Richmond, G. R. Chapman, E. Hutchinson, Darius Blake, Ira Atwood, Mason Ladd, each \$1; O. Billings, F. N. Billings, W. R. Fitch, Mrs. H. Gardiner, H. W. English, each 50 cents; Friend, 25 cents.	30 75	
<i>Royalton</i> —Den. R. K. Dewey...	1 00	
<i>Manchester</i> —Cyrus Munson, \$5; Myron Clark, \$3; W. P. Black, Mrs. D. S. Boudinot, L. Sargeant, M. B. Goodwin, W. A. Burnham, Rev. J. Steele, each \$1; L. D. Coy, Jos. Bur-		
ton, Hiram S. Walker, W. R. Burton, Mrs. P. Hollister, each 50 cents.....		16 50
<i>Burlington</i> —Mrs. R. W. Francis, \$10; R. G. Cole, \$5; P. Doolittle, Rev. J. K. Converse, each \$3; A. Foote, Mrs. H. B. Warner, N. G. Clark, F. N. Benedict, each \$2; S. E. Howard, D. D. Howard, W. G. Shaw, Wm. Weston, G. W. Benedict, D. A. Danforth, N. Lovely, D. A. Smalley, J. B. Wheeler, Mrs. E. W. Buel, H. Hatch, M. K. Petty, Jos. Torrey, M. L. Bennett, H. H. Howe, Asahel Peck, N. Peck, Jr., each \$1.....		46 00
<i>Montpelier</i> —C. W. Storrs, \$2; E. P. Walton, Jr., Samuel Goss, S. Prentiss, Jas. Spalding, Cash, Geo. Howe, H. H. Reed, Rev. W. H. Lord, S. Wells, F. F. Merrill, Chas. Bowen, J. R. Langdon, O. H. Smith, each \$1; Cash, Cash, each 50 cents; Cash, 25 cents.		16 25
<i>Barre</i> —Collection, \$8.04; Rev. E. Copeland, L. Keith, each \$1; R. S. Currier, Cheney Keith, each 50 cents.....		11 04
<i>Barnet</i> —H. Stevens.....		2 00
Aggregate Amount.....		\$153 40

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of October to the 20th of November, 1855.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker :—		
<i>Ellsworth</i> —Thomas Robinson, \$5; Andrew Peters, \$4; Den. Samuel Dutton, \$1.....	10 00	
<i>Robbinston</i> —John N. M. Brewer.	3 00	
<i>Catais</i> —Hon. Geo. Downes, F. Swan, each \$5; G. S. Grimmer, \$1.....	11 00	
<i>Dennysville</i> —John Kilby, balance of life membership Am. Col. Soc., \$10; Peter Yose, \$2; Abner Allen, G. W. Wilder, each \$1; Collection in Rev. Josiah H. Stern's Church & Congregation, \$7.36.....		21 36
<i>East Machias</i> —T. P. Harris, \$5; Hon. M. J. Talbot, \$4.....		9 00

Nachias—Hon. Jeremiah O'Brien, S. A. Morse, Ignatius Sargeant, each \$5; R. K. Porter, Mr. Longfellow, each \$2..... 19 00

73 36

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Westmoreland Depot—Contribution from the Congregational Church and Society, by Rev. Stephen Rogers..... 8 00

CONNECTICUT.

By Rev. John Orcutt:—

New London—Rev. Dr. Hallam, A. F. Prentiss, Mrs. Julia A. Marvin, each \$10; A. M. Prink, J. N. Harris, Chas. Augustus Williamson, E. Chapell, each \$5; Mrs. Edward Learned, W. B. Cleveland, Increase Wilson, each \$3; Mrs. Louis Bristol, J. C. Douglas, J. B. Gurley, Mrs. J. B. Gurley, Miss Mumford, Dr. Manwaring, each \$1..... 65 00

Groton—Mrs. A. M. Ramadell, \$5; Daniel Latham, \$2; Others, \$3.43..... 10 43

East Windsor—Collection in Congregational Church, Seantie Parish..... 23 00

Broad Brook—Collection in Congregational Church..... 10 00

Lebanon—Capt. Dutton, \$5; Oliver Pettis, \$4; Jabez Fitch, \$3; Miss Abby Fitch, Miss Sarah Mason, L. L. Huntington, each \$2; Mrs. Dr. Greene, Miss Maxwell, E. M. Dolbeare, E. Huntington, Dea. Eliphalet Huntington, D. S. Woodworth, L. Hebard, each \$1; J. C. Williams, 58 cents; Christian Haas, 12 cents..... 25 70

Lyme—Miss McCurdy, Mrs. Ellen E. Griswold, Mrs. E. M. Moore, Mrs. Mather, each \$5; H. L. Sill, \$3; Mrs. Mary A. Perkins, Dea. W. Coult, each \$2; Miss H. L. Sill, Dea. D. R. Noyes, Rev. R. D. Gardner, each \$1..... 30 00

Rockville—Alonzo Bailey, C. Winchell, each \$5; Wm. Butler, \$2; T. F. Burbfee, S. White, R. R. Dimock, G. M. Paulk, C. Hibbard, A. N. Dimock, C. L. Clark, E. W. Smith, D. Loomis, S. B. Gould, E. J. Smith, each \$1; C. L. Tracy, G. Grant, A. Thomas, D. Wood, A. Borrows, H.

Selden, C. White, each 50 cents..... 26 50

Essex—Mrs. Jerusha Hayden, \$30, to constitute herself a life member of the Am. Col. Soc.; H. L. Champlin, \$10; E. W. Pratt, \$5; J. S. Chapin, \$2; Mrs. R. Hill, Mrs. C. W. Smith, S. Bushnell, each \$1. 50 00

240 63

VIRGINIA.

Hampstead—Mrs. M. C. Stuart, Hampstead, Va., to complete a life membership of the Am. Col. Soc. for her son, John Henry Hill Stuart..... 7 00

Triadelphia—Annual contribution of the congregation of the Forks of Wheeling, \$25; by Rev. James Harvey, Mrs. Mary Brown, \$10..... 35 00

Kenick Depot—James H. Terrell. 5 00

Lynchburgh—Samuel Miller, for expenses of transportation to Liberia and six months support of three emigrants by the bark Cora, Nov. 1, 1855..... 180 00

Richmond—Colonization Society of Virginia, for expenses of transportation to Liberia and 6 months support of emigrants by the bark Cora, Nov 1, '55. 750 00

977 00

NORTH CAROLINA.

Williamsbrough—John Bullock. 6 00

OHIO.

By John C. Stockton, Esq:—

Wooster—Hon. E. Avery, D. H. King, each \$5; Hon. Levi Cox, \$2; J. C. Car, J. N. Jones, B. Enson, J. Gray, Hon. L. Pattery, R. B. Stubbs, J. H. Kauke, J. Brinkerhoof, each \$1..... 20 00

Massillon—S. Rawson, D. Jarvis, K. Jarvis, each \$2; C. Reed, C. M. Russell, J. J. Hoffman, D. Harbough, E. Briggs, J. H. McClelland, H. B. Wellman, B. F. Seaton, S. Hurthall, J. W. Underhill, S. H. Whitehead, C. N. Oberlin, J. M. Allen, J. W. Dix, T. McCullough, Rev. H. Shaul, Henry Beaty, J. P. Barrick, D. R. Atwater, each \$1..... 25 00

Canton—Hon. John Harris, \$5; Hon. G. Belden, F. A. Schneidel, each \$3; W. R. Feather, \$2; J. H. Esty, D. Gotshall,

A. Brerce, J. Hazlett, Hon. B. F. Leiter, J. Saxton, J. Black, J. Darner, D. F. Fast, P. S. Herford, D. Man, J. F. Raynolds, J. Harter, each \$1....	26 00	
	71 00	
Collection in the following places, by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, viz : <i>East Hartsgrove</i> , \$4 ; <i>Warrens-ville</i> , \$3 ; <i>Mayfield</i> , \$3 ; <i>Orange</i> , \$3 ; <i>Gates' Mills</i> , \$3 ; <i>Boardman</i> , \$6 ; <i>Rootstown</i> , \$5 ; <i>Medina</i> , \$2,25 ; <i>Cville</i> , \$6 ; <i>Wadsworth</i> , \$4,25 ; <i>Nelson</i> , \$5 ; <i>Middlebury</i> , \$10 ; <i>Newton Falls</i> , \$12 ; <i>Gustavus</i> , \$8 ; <i>Chardon</i> , \$5 ; <i>Springfield</i> , \$7 ; <i>Conneaut</i> , \$3,35.....	89 75	
	160 75	
INDIANA.		
<i>Manchester</i> —Mrs. Martha Wicks.	13 00	
CHOCTAW NATION.		
By Rev. C. Kingsbury :— <i>Stockbridge</i> .—Rev. C. Byington and Mrs. Byington, each \$10.	20 00	
<i>Spencer Academy</i> .—Rev. A. Reid, \$10 ; Robert J. Burt, Mrs. Burt, L. H. Judson, J. Reid, Miss M. Whitcomb, each \$5 ; Miss C. L. Judson, \$3 ; Miss Margaret Davidson, \$2.....	40 00	
<i>Pine Ridge</i> .—Miss Laura M. Aiken, \$5 ; Miss Harriet Goulding, \$10 ; Cash, \$2,50..	17 50	
	77 50	
NEW BRUNSWICK.		
By Capt. Geo. Barker : <i>Saint Stephens</i> —John McAdam..	5 00	
Total Contributions.....	631 24	
FOR REPOSITORY.		
MAINE.—By Capt. Geo. Barker : <i>Ellsworth</i> —George Herbert, to Oct. '55, \$1 ; Zebulon Smith, \$2, to Oct. '55 ; J. W. & J. D. Jones, \$1, to August '57. <i>Mount Desert</i> —Dr. Kendall Kettredge, \$5, to August '59. <i>Eastport</i> —Mrs. Nathan Buckman, to Oct. '55, \$1 ; Mrs. Anna O. Buck, to Oct. '56, \$2 ; E. Y. Sabine, to July '56, \$2 ; Daniel Kilbey, to July '55, \$2 ; George A. Peabody, E. H. Andrews, each \$2, to Oct. '56. <i>Robbinston</i> —Mrs. H. Brewer, to July '55, \$2 ; Mrs. Mary Balkam, to January '56, \$1 ; Rev. D. B. Sewall, to Jan. '56, \$2 ;		
Capt. Amaziah Nash, to Oct. '55, \$1 ; James W. Cox, to Aug. '56, \$2 ; Thos. Whittemore, to August '55, \$1. <i>Calais</i> —Hon. T. J. D. Fuller, to Oct. '60, \$5 ; Dea. Samuel Kelley, to Feb. '56, \$2 ; Edward A. Barnard, to Aug. '56, \$3 ; Samuel Gallagher, in full, \$2 ; James S. Cooper, to July '56, \$2 ; Sawyer & Robbins, Hon. A. G. Chandler, each \$2, to Oct. '57 ; Stephen Emerson, to Oct. '56, \$1 ; Joseph Granger, to July '55, \$2 ; D. Hill, to Oct. '56, \$2 ; Joseph A. Lee, to July '59, \$3. <i>Nachias</i> —Wm. B. Smith, to Aug. '56, \$2.	57 00	
NEW HAMPSHIRE.— <i>Mount Vernon</i> —J. A. Starrett, \$10, to Jan. '66.....	10 00	
CONNECTICUT.—By Rev. John Orcutt : <i>Lebanon</i> —Capt. H. Dutton, to Jan. '56, \$4 ; Miss Sarah Mason, to Nov. '56, \$1.	5 00	
PENNSYLVANIA.— <i>Philadelphia</i> —Benjamin Coates, \$5, to Jan. 1861.....	5 00	
MARYLAND.— <i>Baltimore</i> —Henry Vermot, \$2, for 1854 and 1855.	2 00	
VIRGINIA.— <i>Hampstead</i> —Mrs. M. C. Stuart, \$3, to Jan. '56.— <i>Dranesville</i> —J. T. Caho, to Nov. '56, \$1. <i>Petersburgh</i> —Wyatt Walker & Oacow Johnson, each \$1.....	6 00	
NORTH CAROLINA.— <i>Newbern</i> —Amos Bryan & Thomas Neal, each \$1, to April 1856. <i>Williamsborough</i> —John Bullock, to July '56, \$4.....	6 00	
GEORGIA.— <i>Dalton</i> —Rev. Thomas Turner, to Jan. '56, \$1.— <i>Rocky Plains</i> —David Thompson, to Nov. '56, \$1. <i>Albany</i> —E. Hazard Swinney, to Jan. '56, \$1.....	3 00	
KENTUCKY.— <i>Henderson</i> —Isaac Shaffer, \$1, to Oct. '56.....	1 00	
OHIO.—By John C. Stockton, Esq. : <i>Massillon</i> —H. B. Wellman, Rev. E. H. Cummins, Gen. D. Jarvis, T. McCullough, each \$1, to Sept. '56. <i>Cleveland</i> —Richard Lord, to Jan. '58, \$3.....	7 00	
Total Repository.....	102 00	
Total Contributions.....	631 24	
Total Emigrants' Expenses.	930 00	
Aggregate Amount.....	\$1,663 24	

